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RULE 8. All mattresses and other articles for bedding, whether made from new or second-hand material, must be carefully labeled as required by law. (See sec. 289.)

**Railway Sanitation—Communicable Diseases—Transportation of Bodies.**  
(Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 7, 1916.)

REG. 81. *Public conveyances.*—RULE 1. No person having reason to believe that he is suffering from cholera, diphtheria, plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, erysipelas, measles, leprosy, or chicken-pox shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his care so affected to enter any public conveyance or common carrier, except a hack, wagon, carriage, or automobile, and then only after having notified the person in charge of such infection or exposure. Any conveyance so used must be thoroughly fumigated.

RULE 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in Rule 1, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and the health officer must meet such railroad trains at the station or such street car at the nearest possible point, to determine, if possible, whether the disease exists.

RULE 3. When the health officer notified as provided in Rule 2 shall find any person in a car or other public conveyance to be affected with any disease named in Rule 1, the public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When, in the judgment of the health officer, the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not endangered, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance, and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove the infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

RULE 4. The drinking water and ice supply used in stations and on public conveyances shall be free from anything deleterious to health. In the construction of new equipment all receptacles for drinking water should be so constructed that they can not be opened readily by anyone except those having charge of them. Nothing but ice and water shall be placed in receptacles used for the storage of drinking water. The receptacle for drinking water shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times and shall be drained and flushed at car-cleaning terminals.

Persons employed to place ice and water in the receptacles must have clean hands and must rinse the ice immediately before depositing it in the vessel.

When a water-borne disease has developed in epidemic form in a municipality, water from such place for car tanks shall not be used without the approval of the State board of health.

RULE 5. The use of the common or public drinking cup is prohibited on all public conveyances and in waiting rooms.

RULE 6. All public conveyances, including toilet rooms therein, shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition at all times. Dry sweeping and dusting of occupied conveyances is strictly prohibited.

RULE 7. At cleaning terminals all passenger equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and aired, and after such cleaning the hoppers, urinals, and toilet floors shall be mopped with a 14 per cent solution of formalin.

**RULE 8.** Upon arrival at cleaning terminals, sleeping cars shall be cleaned as follows:

The windows, doors, and ventilators shall be opened; the upper berths let down; the seat bottoms and backs lifted out; the mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc., loosely arranged for airing. If the weather permits, the removable articles mentioned above shall be taken out of the car, dusted, and aired in the open, and exposed to the sunlight for a time. The rest of the cleaning of the car shall be carried out as directed for day coaches under Rule 7.

**RULE 9.** Sleeping cars shall be fumigated at least once every 30 days and immediately after the car is known to have carried any disease named in Rule 1. Fumigation shall be carried out before the carpets have been removed or the cleaning of the car begun, and a record shall be posted in the car showing where and when the fumigation was done. Preparation for fumigation shall be as follows:

Close all outside doors, windows, deck sash, and ventilators. Arrange one window or more on each side of the car so that it can be opened from the outside to avoid the necessity of entering the car while the formaldehyde fumes are strong. Open all interior doors. Pull the seats forward and loosen the pillows in the pillow boxes. Open the upper berths and lay the head boards across the seats so that one corner will rest upon the seat arm. Lay the lower mattresses on the head boards with the middle arched upward, the ends being pushed together. Raise the curtain poles and hang the curtain near the end by a single hook. Throw the blankets over the curtain poles, making as few folds or thicknesses of the blanket as possible. Arch the upper mattresses in the upper berths.

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After the car has been fumigated it shall remain closed for a period of at least three hours, after which time the doors and windows shall be opened.

**RULE 10.** In all public conveyances the food boxes, refrigerators, lockers, drawers, and cupboards shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times.

**RULE 11.** The use of the common roller towel on common carriers and in waiting rooms is prohibited.

**RULE 12.** All toilet rooms, water closets, urinals, and toilet appliances in stations shall be cleaned daily, and when vaults or surface receptacles are used in connection with closets at stations, such vaults or surface receptacles shall receive at least weekly treatment with fresh lime or some other agent approved by the local health officer.

**REG. 82. *Transportation of the dead.*—RULE 1.** The documentary authority required by the Colorado State Board of Health for transportation of a dead body by a common carrier shall include a duplicate copy of the original death certificate, a removal permit by the local registrar, a certificate by the shipping undertaker and a paster to be filled out by the transportation company.

The blank form prepared by the State registrar shall be used and must be completely filled out. Each body for transportation must be embalmed by an embalmer holding a license by authority of the Colorado State Board of Embalming Examiners; provided that embalming may not be required when destination is within this State and will be reached within 30 hours after death.

**RULE 2.** The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or leprosy shall be permitted only under the following conditions: The body shall be thoroughly embalmed with an approved disinfectant fluid, all orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, the body shall be washed with the disinfectant fluid, enveloped in a sheet saturated with

the same, and placed at once in the coffin or casket, and the outside case containing the same shall be metal or metal lined and hermetically and permanently sealed.

**RULE 3.** The transportation of bodies dead of any disease other than those mentioned in Rule 2 shall be permitted under the following conditions:

(a) When the destination is within this State and can be reached within 30 hours after death, embalming is not required, but the coffin or casket shall be incased in a strong outer box made of good sound lumber not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick; all joints must be tongued and grooved, top and bottom put on with cleats or crosspieces, and all put securely together.

(b) When the destination is not within this State or can not be reached within 30 hours after death, the body shall be thoroughly embalmed and the coffin or casket placed in an outside case constructed as provided in paragraph (a).

**RULE 4.** No disinterred body dead from any disease or cause shall be transported by common carrier unless approved by the health authorities having jurisdiction at the place of disinterment, and the same documentary authority shall be issued as required in Rule 1. The disinterment and transportation of bodies dead of diseases mentioned in Rule 2 shall not be allowed except by special permission of the health authorities both at place of disinterment and the point of destination.

All disinterred remains shall be inclosed in metal-lined boxes and be hermetically sealed, provided that bodies in a receiving vault when prepared by a licensed embalmer shall not be regarded as disinterred bodies until after the expiration of 30 days.

All disinterred remains having been buried so long as to be more or less disintegrated or as to require a new box must immediately after disinterment be wrapped in a strong sheet or heavy canvas saturated with a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate and then be placed in the box in which they are to be shipped, subject to all other rules for shipping dead bodies, so far as practicable.

**RULE 5.** The outside case may be omitted in all instances when the coffin or casket is transported in hearse or undertakers' wagon.

**RULE 6.** The term "approved disinfecting fluid," as used in these rules, means an embalming fluid that has been approved by the Board of Embalming Examiners of the State of Colorado or a fluid that contains not less than 14 per cent of formalin; the term "embalming," as employed in these rules, shall require the injection by licensed embalmers of not less than 10 per cent of the body weight, injected arterially in addition to cavity injection, and 12 hours shall elapse between the time of embalming and the shipment of the body. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate, or 14 per cent solution of formalin are approved as disinfectants for external washing of bodies when required by these rules.